INTRODUCTION
Among disasters of Cultural Heritage of Russia and Finland, we first talk about fires, caused by human errors. By systematic approach, it was explored that fires occur regularly among built environment. So, 45 historical churches burned down in Russia (1985 to 2019). Architectural monuments restored after a fire are single.

Example good are the Cathedral in Porvoo, and the Epiphany Church in a birthplace of the famous artist Arkady Plastov, in the village of Prislonikha, Ulyanovsk Region, which burned down completely in 2016 and was restored a year later. Since 1990 the Church, built in 1878, was protected by the State (monument of regional significance). It was built and painted by the artist’s grandfather Grigory Plastov and his son. The Church was restored on donations over 15 million rubles.

The Porvoo Cathedral (12th century) is one of Finland’s oldest churches. A fire of 2006 destroyed the roof of the Cathedral, remains of the burnt roof collapsed inside damaging the interior and facade. Two years restoration unique works were about 6 million euros.

METHODS AND MATERIALS
An interdisciplinary approach is involved, combining historical and cultural analysis with elements of art history research. An integrated approach was used in combination with empirical methods (description, measurement). For the first time, new factual information is being introduced into the research field.

RESULTS
In our time, in 2006, the Porvoo Cathedral was set on fire by an 18-year-old local resident, who was convicted of his crime. Today, the Porvoo Cathedral is equipped with a fireproof system and security cameras. After restoration, the Porvoo Cathedral was re-consecrated in November 2008 and services were restored there.

For Finland, this temple has a special significance, since it was here in March 1809 that the famous session of the Sejm took place, where the Russian Emperor Alexander I announced the annexation of Finland to Russia as an Autonomous Grand Duchy. This date is considered the beginning of the Finnish statehood. On May 5, 2016, an 18-year-old resident of the village (declared insane) set fire to the Church in Prislonikha, the building burned to the ground, leaving charred logs from it. He burned down the outbuildings and then doused the temple with gas. While the temple was burning, the culprit sat himself opposite and watched. The temple burned down in just 10 minutes. Despite the work of firefighters, not a single icon has been preserved. A cross on the grave of Grigory Gavriloich Plastov, who was buried behind the altar of the church, was also preserved next to the charred logs. The 18-year-old boy admitted that he committed the arson, and when asked why, he replied: “I wanted to see how it burns”. “I have complex emotions - this can be compared either with the destroyed Pimyra, or with the fire of 1931, when Arkady Plastov’s entire legacy which he did until the age of 37 burned down. All this is very scary, but you need to realize and restore it, in the form as it was. All measurements, the project have been preserved”, - Nikolai Plastov said after the fire. While the firefighters were driving, local residents saved the shrines. After the fire, the restoration of the temple began almost immediately, a special account was opened, and all the work was carried out mainly on donations. The progress of the restoration works was controlled by the regional governor Sergey Morozov. The artist Nikolai Plastov, grandson of Arkady Plastov, took a direct participation in this.

Over 12 million rubles were spent on the restoration of the church. Also the domes cost about 3 million. The painting and interior decoration, iconostasis, Church utensils, and so on took about 8 million rubles. Most of this was given by the Simbirsk Metropolia. The wood of the restored church has been treated with fire-resistant materials. The frame was made of glued beams. In the temple of the Epiphany of the Lord, the interior decoration was restored, the bells that survived the fire were returned. At the expense of Nikolai Plastov, the grandson of the people’s artist A. A. Plastov, the large and small iconostases were restored, samples of icons for them were provided from the collection of the State Tretyakov Gallery. The first icons, collected by the staff of the Ulyanovsk Regional Art Museum throughout the region, marked the beginning of the collection of the Museum of Simbirsk icon painters. Four ancient wooden icons of the 19th century were donated to the temple by a resident of the Sursk region. Also, the restored icon of the Epiphany of the Lord, lost in the fire, took its former place in the Church, the author — Alexander Stepanovich Gordeev, an icon painter, a resident of the Sursky district presented the icon as a gift to the newly restored Church.

Icons and church books were collected and brought from Alatyr and the Ulyanovsk region. Works on the installation of the iconostasis brought from the capital were carried out even at night. The icons were brought from Moscow, the artist’s grandson Nikolai Plastov installed the iconostasis.

DISCUSSION
Fire disaster of the cultural heritage of Russia and Finland is a link in the chain of world losses. The causes of fires are repeated, and must be eradicated. Besides, today there is an underestimation of the resource for the development of society, which is enclosed in the monuments of wooden architecture. That is why, the practical implementation of anti-crisis measures is being realized in this sphere. We live on the same Planet and our Heritage, Culture and our Responsibility are interconnected. All over the world people have learned how to be vigilant with the threats of terrorism, but they have forgotten that fire is a terrible calamity. Every corner of the world has its own burnt Notre Dame. Notre Dame showed that for high-rise buildings around the world, autonomous fire extinguishing installations should be placed in buildings and spires.

CONCLUSIONS
Measures to prevent fires as a human error: 1) An open base of architectural monuments; 2) Prohibition to a new construction instead of burnt cultural heritage objects; 3) Responsibility for the owner’s; 4) 24-hour video systems; 5) Individual fireproof system for each object; 6) Fireproof treatment of structures.

REFERENCES
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